

and had to run indoors for one. Fortunately the insect had not moved and I was able to secure it. Meyrick gives a narrow belt in the south of the country for *Y. horridellus*, and Kent is to the north of that area, so perhaps it is of interest to publish a Kentish record. I have taken the insect once before, a larva at Dunsfold, and have in my collection a series bred by W. Fassnidge from New Forest, Southampton and Eastleigh larvae.—S. N. A. JACOBS, 54 Hayes Lane, Bromley, Kent, BR2 9EE. 11.viii.1971.

PSEUDOPANTHERA MACULARIA L. (LEP. GEOMETRIDAE).—On 6th June 1969, I received a female moth which had been captured in London, together with about twenty ova which she had laid before expiring. The ova duly hatched and the larvae fed up well on *Teucrium*, with few losses, eventually pupating amongst soil and dead leaves of the food-plant.

During the winter of 1969-70 the pupae were kept in my garage where they remained cold, but were nevertheless protected against extremes of temperature. In mid-May of 1970, only one moth emerged, a male. I examined the rest of the pupae, and after throwing out some which were obviously dead, I kept the others in a warm room indoors for a few weeks before returning them to my garage, where they spent a second winter. In May of 1971 the remaining nine living pupae produced moths. I would be much interested to hear of any records of this moth passing two winters in the pupal state.

The species seems to have been exceptionally abundant this year in many parts of Cornwall, including a fair number with a whitish ground colour instead of the usual yellow. It would be interesting to know to what extent the populations of imagines are controlled by the number of individuals passing a one-year or a two-year life cycle.

Thanks are due to Mr Brian Wurzell for supplying the livestock in 1969.—JOHN L. GREGORY, 17 Grove Road, St Austell, Cornwall. 19.vii.1971.

Current Literature

From Dr Eugene Munroe I have received a fine collection of separates of his more recent papers. These include "Revision of North American Species of *Udea* Guenee (Lep. Pyralidae)", *Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Canada* No. 49, 1966. This describes as new six species and 18 subspecies. There are 48 half tone photographs of adults and 44 drawings of genitalia details. "Taxonomy and Distribution of the Genus *Ostrinia* (Lep. Pyralidae)"; *Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Canada* No. 71, 1970. This paper describes as new 5 species and 19 subspecies and gives a key to species and subspecies. There are 315 half tone photographs of adults and a large number of genitalia and other anatomical details; there are also distribution maps from which phylogenic diagrams are